

# The Sun

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## What De Plehve's Death Means to Russia.

There is no doubt that M. DE PLEHVE, the Russian Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated on Thursday, has been looked upon not only by the Jews and the advocates of drastic political reform, but also by clearheaded and patriotic Russians, as the evil genius of his country ever since he gained the entire confidence of NICHOLAS II. and became the real head of the Czar's Government.

But for his connivance, not to say encouragement, the massacre of unoffending Israelites at Kishinev would not have occurred. But for him M. DE WITTE would have remained Minister of Finance; would have carried out his well planned scheme of fiscal economy and industrial development, and would have restrained the war party from committing Russia to the reckless adventure of grappling with Japan at the further end of Asia. Then again, but for the support received from M. DE PLEHVE, the incompetent Viceroy ALEXIEFF would have been left at liberty to execute his original design, which involved the evacuation of Port Arthur and the concentration of Harbin of all the forces at his disposal.

So long as M. DE PLEHVE lived there was reason to fear that even greater blunders would be committed; that all overtures for peace would be repelled, and that, by offering intolerable provocations to Great Britain, and thus widening indefinitely the theatre of the war, the Russian Government might enter on a course which the too probable outcome would be national bankruptcy and collapse.

Assassination is an execrable crime, but there are times and circumstances when even the act of an assassin may cause an anxious and a humiliated people to fetch a sigh of relief.

There are few intelligent, honest and patriotic subjects of the Czar who will not breathe more freely now that they are delivered from the yoke of a detested and a dreaded Minister.

We shall not be surprised to hear that the death of M. DE PLEHVE has been followed by the return of M. DE WITTE to power; by the peremptory recall of Viceroy ALEXIEFF from Manchuria; by the prompt adjustment of all matters in dispute with England; and by the exhibition of a willingness to terminate on equitable terms a war that should never have begun.

## The Political Complexion of the State of New York.

The votes cast by the two parties in the State of New York since 1888 show how sudden and radical are its changes in political sentiment:

Year	Rep. Dem.	Plurality
1888, President	548,781	18,000 R.
1892, Governor	531,283	60,040 D.
1896, Governor	534,850	58,903 D.
1900, President	600,850	63,000 R.
1904, Governor	678,118	51,710 D.
1900, President	618,381	64,800 R.
1904, Governor	681,707	64,800 D.
1900, President	631,023	87,800 R.
1904, Governor	604,858	108,108 D.
1900, Governor	658,150	68,847 R.

It is noteworthy that in the Presidential elections when the total number of votes polled was great proportionately, or in the years of especial political excitement, the Republicans carried the State, as this table shows:

Year	Total Vote	Plurality
1888	1,284,516	18,000 R.
1892	1,284,516	48,510 D.
1896	1,284,516	48,510 D.
1900	1,284,516	108,108 D.
1904	1,284,516	108,108 D.

It will be seen that the vote in 1902 was actually less than that of 1888 by 20,801, in spite of the increase in the population meantime. Of the Republican plurality in 1896, nearly one-half is represented by the increase in the number of votes from 1902, and it was less in 1900 than the increase from 1888. That is, there is no hope for Republicans in New York except in an election in which they are aroused to great excitement and vote their ticket unanimously; and they have little reason to expect to succeed unless they get outside help.

Of the six elections for Governor since 1888, four have been carried by the Republicans and two by the Democrats. Of the four Governors elected during that time in years not of a Presidential election three were Republicans and one a Democrat:

Year	Total Vote	Plurality
1892	1,117,846	47,897 D.
1896	1,191,628	108,108 D.
1900	1,284,516	108,108 D.
1904	1,284,516	108,108 D.

by the circumstance that the total vote for Governor fell off from that for President two years before by only 85,002 votes, as against a diminution between 1888 and 1891 of 166,067 votes. It was greater than the total Presidential vote in 1902 by 41,413 votes; and VAN WYCK received only 10,944 less votes than CLEVELAND had in 1892. In spite of the large vote for Governor, always so essential to Republican success, Mr. ROOSEVELT won the election by a plurality of only 17,786, though he was fresh from such laurels as he had gathered in the Spanish war. The Republican majority had declined to that paltry number from 268,469 two years before. Mr. ROOSEVELT received 138,131 fewer votes than Mr. McKINLEY in 1896, but Judge VAN WYCK got 92,543 more than Mr. BRIAN.

At the last election for Governor, in 1902, ODELL barely scraped through with a plurality of 8,908, though again the total vote was unusually large for an election for Governor outside of a Presidential year.

The election of Judge PARKER as Chief Justice in 1907 by the majority of 60,899 offers no opportunity for any comparison between the two parties, for the omission of any candidate for that office by the Citizens' Union party in their ticket for Mayor of New York introduced an anomalous state of affairs. It will be seen, however, that our analysis of the recent political history of New York does not offer much encouragement for the Republicans at the coming election.

## Mr. Cortelyou and His New Frying Pan.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's acceptance of the nomination has produced an excellent impression. Mr. ROOSEVELT has been for a long time dormant, in a heraldic sense, and the effect is decidedly becoming, not to say reassuring. Mr. ROOSEVELT rampant, a much more familiar aspect, is by no means so prepossessing. His well chosen terms of acquiescence in the spontaneous decision of the Chicago convention do equal honor to his head and his heart. They are conceived in the spirit of the prophet ELIHU, the subtle one, who walks in simplicity and knows no guile. Why is it that Mr. ROOSEVELT's great Secretary of War brings so vividly to mind the teachings of the nineteenth century? "Be ye wise as a serpent and gentle as a dove; and then if a feller comes foolin' round your dove you can set your serpent at him?" The voice is indeed the voice of ELIHU; and the hands, too.

The campaign progresses apace and propitiously. A soft benignancy denotes the Republican air. War's deadly alarms no longer disturb the peaceful spaces of Oyster Bay. The American navy does not rattle its placid bosom. The Mayflower and the Sylph are restored to the obscure but appropriate uses of the public service. The storm and drang of the thundering and gratuitous special is stilled apparently forever; capital, comforted and reconstituted, is once more full of courage and agreeable expectancy; throughout the whole land there is a noble prospect of the abundance of the earth; everywhere and on all sides is wholesome peace; and to all mankind, of the right stripe, the promise of unrestricted good. None but favoring gales belch forth the sails of the fair ship of ROOSEVELT and the State.

The tolling myriads give earnest of their unflinching loyalty to their idolized leader. The country from one end to the other resounds with the hum of the industry with which they are smiting the incorrigible non-unionists and rolling the accursed money power in the gutter. They understand the peerless one. They appreciate the embarrassments of the year, the conventional requirements of a period of campaign. As HENRIKOVITS, the comrade of the crowded hour and the bloody field, would put it: "His heart is with us, but his hands is tied."

Never was such a masterly campaign known in American history! In the language of the grossly secular: "He does not miss a trick!" The wise and experienced publicists who betrayed such extraordinary unanimity in refusing the exalted position of chairman of the Republican national committee saw that none but supreme genius was fitted for the task of 1904. Mr. ROOSEVELT knew it, but he made them severally the offer, all the same. As he alone, with his heaven-born intuition, foresaw, they one and all fled from it. Then, with that intellectual calm that is the inseparable characteristic of men of destiny, he turned to his faithful AULOCYUS, the Secretary of the Department of Statistics for Labor Unions, and made him chairman of the Republican national committee.

Mr. CORTELYOU, who would make any sacrifice in Mr. ROOSEVELT's service, never hesitated for a moment. An ordinary man might well be appalled at the task before him, but not Mr. CORTELYOU. He never gave a thought to the loss of his salary as a Cabinet officer, never even a glance of regret to his comfortable chair in the Department; put aside as inconsequential and unworthy the reflection that if Mr. ROOSEVELT was defeated he would lose his job anyhow, and dismissed with a smile the assurance that in the other event he would have the Postmaster-Generalship, and sailed into his new duties like a man. The truth was, Mr. CORTELYOU knew in his heart of hearts that no man could manage Mr. ROOSEVELT's campaign but Mr. ROOSEVELT himself.

The chairman of the Republican committee is a reticent but astute political observer. He knew why so many great and accomplished statesmen had balked at the job. He knew that Mr. ROOSEVELT, whose besetting sin is generosity, had in his efforts to secure the nomination squandered everything within the disposition of the President for the next four years to come, and that consequently the cupboard was bare. The chairman of the national committee was destitute of ammunition. In the circumstance only the personal and undoubted genius of Mr. ROOSEVELT himself could be adequate to the situation. And who will dare to say that it is not all-sufficient?

But Mr. CORTELYOU is doing admirably

and will do even better. It is not for nothing that he is to be Postmaster-General under Mr. ROOSEVELT's new Administration. There is not a railroad in the country that can regard the Postmaster-General with indifference. The most valuable and most jealously guarded contracts that the railroads have are the contracts for carrying the United States mails, and about those contracts Mr. Postmaster-General CORTELYOU will only a short time hence have everything to say. Who will now have the temerity to dispute Mr. ROOSEVELT's complete supremacy as a political manager? Who will venture to doubt the assertion that "he does not miss a trick"? It would not surprise the admiring and applauding multitude to learn that he wrote the St. Louis platform!

## The Protectionist Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

THE SUN has printed from time to time extracts from Mr. FAIRBANKS's speeches in the Senate on some questions of paramount importance. These utterances prove that the Republican candidate for Vice-President is a man of positive and sound convictions, and that instead of being a trimmer and dodger he is uncommonly straightforward in his habits of expression.

It is only fair to apply the same test to the Hon. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS. He sat in the Senate from 1871 to 1883. Not long before his term expired he delivered a speech on the tariff, in which we find these passages:

"I regret very much that I cannot agree with all my Democratic associates. I believe the country needs a tariff, and it is impossible to have what is known as free trade, or anything near it. In saying this I do not wish to be considered as being what is termed a high tariff man. I am not. But I am for a tariff that will yield sufficient revenue for the economical and proper expenditure of the Government, and at the same time will protect our own industries in right and proper proportion to our own resources. It has been so regarded from the foundation of the Government; it ought to be so now."

"Mr. President, this country has been always most prosperous when we have had a fair and just tariff. From the organization of the Government down to the present time I find when the tariff was sound and the country prospered, and when the tariff was unsound and the country languished. I believe that the tariff is the life of the country, and that it is the duty of every citizen to support it. I believe that the tariff is the life of the country, and that it is the duty of every citizen to support it. I believe that the tariff is the life of the country, and that it is the duty of every citizen to support it."

"From the earliest day of the Government most of our great and leading statesmen have been for a revenue tariff, with incidental protection. That is the Democratic doctrine as I understand it to be now."

"If we should cause free trade to-morrow, what would be the result? I think I come within the limit when I say that from one to two million people would be thrown out of employment and perhaps a billion dollars would be sunk in this country. And what good would it do? None, compared with the evil; and I think it would be wrong in principle."

Yet at the very time when Mr. DAVIS was declaring himself a protectionist in principle, and stating that he understood Democratic doctrine to be tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, the latest modification of Democratic doctrine, the national platform of the party in the Hancock year, 1880, was demanding "a tariff for revenue only."

This shows that the Democratic candidate for Vice-President is no slave of platforms. Indeed, unless he has changed his views since he delivered his last important public speech, he may feel himself obliged to repudiate that part of the Democratic platform of 1880 which expressly denounces protection as "a robbery of the many to enrich the few."

The study of the record and opinions of the candidates for Vice-President is a duty scarcely less important than the scrutiny of their principal associates on the respective tickets. One life only will stand between Mr. FAIRBANKS and the White House if the Republicans win. One life only will stand between Mr. HENRY G. DAVIS and the White House if the Democrats prevail.

## The Development of the Transvaal.

In an interesting article in the July number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. FRANK HALKS calls attention to matters of importance in connection with the development of the mining industry of the Transvaal.

Mr. HALKS asserts that, although with the "best intentions in the world," Lord MILNER and Mr. Secretary LITTLETON have committed a fatal mistake in assuming that the Transvaal labor question is a local issue and that the interests of the colony are identical with those of the mine owners. In this alleged error he sees the menace of serious political complications in the future. The importation of Chinese indentured labor certainly does savor of a get-rich-quick scheme in which no sufficient regard has been shown to possible if not probable consequences.

This writer calls attention to the fact that England spent £250,000,000 and thousands of British lives in conquering the Transvaal for the purpose of making it a "white man's country" and an outlet for England's surplus population. The Chamber of Mines policy threatens to convert it into a huge stockade enclosing a horde of Mongols whose labor may greatly enrich the mining shareholders, one-third of whom are French and German, but will tend in every way to restrict any extensive or permanent white immigration. The Boers, already in a majority, will increase their numerical preponderance from year to year. The present harmony between Boer and Briton is more apparent than real. The Boer is a stolid and stubborn man, with a tenacious memory. As he remembered for twenty years the victories of Ingogo and Majuba Hill, so may the remembrance of the fighting on the Tugela and the defeat at Paardeberg remain and rankle until the old question be again revived, either at the ballot box or in the field. England insists that South Africa shall be and remain British. Restriction of the opportunities for the white man might serve to frustrate this ambition.

Estimates of the present shortage in Kaffir labor required for the operation of all the stamps now erected vary from

30,000 to 220,000. More are wanted for general development work, and still others will be required for extension of the mining industry. Gen. BOTHA estimates that 55,000 are necessary as farm hands. Although present conditions are not widely different from those of 1897 and 1898, when no demand existed for the importation of Chinese, it is declared that the country will be ruined unless unskilled laborers, from China or elsewhere, can be brought in by scores of thousands. It is declared that white labor cannot be had, and that the mines could not afford to pay it adequate wages were it to be had. Yet news despatches report white laborers as leaving the country because they can find no work, and a review of the dividends which many of the mines are paying would suggest the possibility of fair profit on higher wage rates.

Sir GEORGE FARRAR, well known in all South African circles, has stated that within five years 350,000 unskilled laborers will be needed on the Rand, and that within fifteen years more than double that number will be wanted. At the probable rate of gold extraction, it is estimated that the South African mines promise exhaustion of their resources in about thirty years.

This leads directly to a fair question: What at that time, and even before that time, will be the situation in a British colony in which a Boer population vastly outnumber the British, and where Chinese are counted by hundreds of thousands, while indolent and undeveloped Kaffirs are counted by millions? England's short cut to the gold of the Transvaal may easily land her in a vast political quagmire.

## The Ready Police Pistol.

It is discreditable to the policeman who on Wednesday shot an escaping prisoner on 128th street that any opportunity for the use of his pistol arose. Having arrested the man, he should have prevented him from getting away. Whether the policeman, having allowed his prisoner to slip from him, had the right to impose the death penalty then and there is a question on which various views may be held, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the culpability of the officer for his carelessness in not holding to the man in the first place.

The Penal Code defines "excusable homicide" as homicide committed "by accident or misfortune in lawfully correcting a child or servant, or in doing any other lawful act, by lawful means, with ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent." Homicide is "justifiable" under these circumstances:

1. In obedience to the judgment of a competent court; or
2. Necessarily, in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of the legal process, mandate or order of a court or officer, or in the discharge of a legal duty; or
3. Necessarily, in retaking a prisoner who has committed a felony, and who has escaped or is about to escape, or in arresting a person who has committed a felony and is fleeing from justice; or in attempting by lawful ways and means to apprehend a person for a felony actually committed; or in lawfully suppressing a riot, or in lawfully preserving the peace.

It is for competent judicial tribunals to decide in each case of homicide committed by a policeman whether he acted within the law, his duty and his rights. But the sentiment of the community, divided as to the desirability of inflicting the death penalty upon even the most abandoned and dangerous criminals, is unitedly opposed to the reckless use of firearms by policemen, and discontenances it except in cases of the most extreme urgency.

Policemen capable of taking a captured prisoner to the cells are more desirable than those who kill an accused person, no matter what crime may be charged against him.

A tardy and possibly insufficient but well deserved honor came to Kentucky on Tuesday in the election of UREY WOODBURN as Secretary of the Democratic national committee for the Parker and Davis campaign.

Inconsiderable as this recognition may perhaps be regarded in Kentucky, it is greater than any she has had lately. No campaign manager or chairman, no head of any notification committee, and no star apellbinder has been selected from Kentucky in recent years.

Yet it was not always thus in the home of politicians and the State of statesmen.

## New York's Water Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—In view of a possible water famine I suggest that one of the streams flowing into the Hudson River be stored and utilized for power only to pump the water of the Hudson into a reservoir to be connected with the main aqueduct. This reservoir could be made up of the old site of the old Fairmount water works in Philadelphia, where the water of the Schuylkill River flows over a dam, furnishes the power to pump the water above the dam into the reservoir in Fairmount Park. The difference in our case would be that another stream would be used to drive the power.

This plan probably would be less expensive than any scheme yet proposed, and the cost of the power to maintain an abundant supply of water would be reduced to a minimum. MICHIGAN.

## The Dangerous Vault Lights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Last winter a number of people sustained severe bodily injuries by slipping on the sidewalk vault lights about the new subway stations.

On Forty-second street, between Madison and Vanderbilt avenues, the entire block is laid with this treacherous pavement, and the thousands who daily pass to and from the Grand Central Station will be in constant danger of sprains and broken limbs when the first flurry of snow or sleet falls, unless some radical change shall be made in this pavement.

Foremost in such a matter seems only common prudence, and this work should be undertaken in time to prevent the accidents that are bound to occur. Who is responsible? PEDERSTADT, NEW YORK, July 28.

## The Presbyterian Clergy Long Lived.

From the Christian Intelligencer.  
 The neurological report of Princeton Theological Seminary contains the names of 86 of the alumni who died last year, of whom the oldest had reached the age of 93 years and 8 months; one other had passed his ninety-fourth birthday; others their eightieth; 23 others their seventieth, and 11 their sixtieth. The youngest died at the age of 29 years and 6 months. The average age of the 86 was 70 years and 11 months.

## WISDOM OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Figuring on a Democratic Senate.

From the Philadelphia Record.  
 Stranger things have happened than the transfer of the control of the Senate to the Democratic party next March would be. It would take a tidal wave to accomplish it, but we had a tidal wave in 1892, and the signs point strongly to another one this year. Of thirty Senators whose terms will expire next March twenty-three are Republicans, and sixteen come from States that Democrats might carry. If all of the sixteen Republicans should be succeeded by Democrats the latter would have a majority of two.

Of course, we do not offer this as a probability, but it is quite possible. Between 1874 and 1884 the Democrats cast a plurality of votes in three out of five Presidential elections, and elected eight Houses of Representatives out of ten. The party is now back where it was in 1892, when it carried Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Already a Democrat, Mr. Rayner, has been elected to succeed Senator McComas of Maryland. The other probable States in which Senators are to be elected are Delaware, California, Indiana, Wyoming, New York, Nebraska, Washington, New Jersey, Utah, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Nevada.

Southwestern Confidence in Tammany's Loyalty.  
 From the Florida Times-Union.  
 It is safe to say that Tammany is not plotting party treason. The Democrats of that organization have often been called on to support national candidates they did not like, and they have always supported them.

We will leave those nearer at hand to judge of Tammany's methods and conduct. The organization has its friends ready to defend; and those on the ground, if impartial, could decide better as to the merits of such disputes than a thousand miles away.

But every Democrat throughout the land should know of Tammany's party loyalty. The most intensely Democratic Southern State is not more certain as to its vote than Tammany. It was partly for this reason that Tammany may sink, but in the end she will do her full duty by the Democratic ticket.

## Uneven Distribution of Attention.

From the Indianapolis Star-Banner.  
 There is only one Green Smith in Indiana, also only one J. Frank Hanly. Make Green Smith governor and let Hanly take care of himself.

Tom Taggart.  
 From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
 Tom Taggart is a man of a station and calling adapted to his accomplishments, might be extremely useful to the party which he does the honor to associate himself with. His position is not at the head of the national committee.

## Folk for 1905.

From the Boston Herald.  
 Logically considered, Mr. Folk of Missouri would appear to be the fitting Presidential candidate of the Democratic party four years from this time.

## Goodbye for Governor.

From the Buffalo Courier.  
 The nomination of Charles W. Goodyear for Governor is the logical course for the Democracy this year. Mr. Goodyear is not allied to any State or local faction. He has no enemies among the adherents of McLaughlin or McCarren in Brooklyn. He would be satisfactory to every element of the Manhattan Democracy. In the western section of the State his popularity, judging from appearances, is extraordinary. Throughout the entire State he is regarded as a man of fighting strength, with no inherited factional bitterness to combat and no past political scores to settle. In every sense of the word he would be an ideal nominee.

## Travelling for Seaweed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—One of your correspondents suggested the other day that the Sargasso Sea provides an enormous amount of forage for marine animals and that the fisheries along the Jersey coast would doubtless be improved if the United States were to employ a part of its navy to tow this marine prairie up north along our coast. The idea is worth noting on its humorous side, but would it not be too late for the Government to forage in midocean for the vegetation when it is indigenous in our own waters?

The story is long ago abandoned that the seaweed of the Sargasso Sea was of marine origin. From Columbus to Rensselaer and Humboldt there were many theories, some of them very fanciful, as to the origin of the weed. The latest theory is that it was blown from the land by the winds, and that the seeds of some plant growing near the shore drifted away and developing finally into the weed that is found in the Sargasso Sea. The latest investigation is the distinguished oceanographer, Dr. O. Krummel, who a number of years ago sailed across the Sargasso Sea in several directions, studied all the currents tributary to it and arrived at conclusions with regard to the origin of the weed that will tend to another use for the United States navy in the great industry of providing forage for the marine life of the Sargasso Sea.

Cutting out the details, we will merely record Dr. Krummel's conclusion that the vegetation of the Sargasso Sea is of land origin and that the coast contributing to it are all the shores of the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico, the coast of Florida, all the Antilles and the Bahamas. We now know that the Gulf Stream, instead of being a single and narrow strait, starting almost solely from the Gulf of Mexico, is an accumulation of converging currents, all of which flow along the coast of the Antilles and the neighboring waters. Thus, said Dr. Krummel, the quantity of the seaweed that drifts from the shores becomes almost infinitely greater than appeared possible by the old theories.

He indicated approximately the line necessary for the floating vegetation to reach the Sargasso Sea. After reaching the Gulf Stream proper the seaweed would drift westward at an hour, attaining the latitude of Cape Hatteras, then the movement would decrease and it takes over five months for it to reach the neighborhood of the Azores, where a great deal of the seaweed is found. After getting into the Sargasso Sea it continues to float westward until it gradually becomes heavier and finally sinks to make room for fresh supplies.

In view of the light that Dr. Krummel has thrown on this subject, it seems more waste of labor to send our navy clear to midocean to look for the weed. Why not intercept it in the Gulf Stream? Spread out the navy across the Gulf of Mexico, and let it drift westward, and it will be sure to find it. Just to keep it near the surface, and start south from Cape Hatteras. Round up the collection at the Florida Strait and start north again with hundreds of thousands of tons, distributing the stuff where it will do the most good. Better far to keep it at home for forage than let it escape to sea to sink under the weight of seed pods and the shells of organisms that steal rides on it.

## Song of the Sweepers.

We are out to sweep the nation.  
 Give us room.  
 Lots of room.  
 There is not in all creation  
 Such a broom.

As the broom  
 We are sweeping day by day  
 With its bristles tough and strong  
 There is nothing in its way  
 That can stick.

We are out to sweep the nation;  
 Sweep the dust.  
 Sweep the dirt.  
 Every man is at his station  
 And he must.

Be prepared to sweep a station,  
 Or the boss will call him down,  
 And assign him, sure as fate  
 To a town.

We are out to sweep the nation.  
 East and West;  
 East and West;  
 Not a match of relaxation,  
 Not a rest.

Be allotted to our hand,  
 Be we ever so hard,  
 While an acre of the land  
 Is unswept.

ARTHUR H. FOLWELL.

## SAVE BROWN TO SATOLLI.

The Cardinal Makes an Unexpected Visit on Mr. O'Keefe.

Cardinal Satolli was a guest of honor at an informal dinner last night at the home of Mr. O'Keefe, at Highland Falls, N. Y. It was not an elaborate entertainment, for the first that Mr. O'Keefe knew of the Cardinal's coming was late on Wednesday night, when he received the following telegram from the Cardinal: "The Cardinal Satolli will arrive on the 1:30 train from Albany, July 28, to take dinner with you."

Father O'Keefe at once telegraphed Archbishop Farley and received word from him that he would be present. Mr. MacMackin and Chancellor Hayes were also invited.

The Cardinal arrived on time, accompanied by Father McGee and Smith of Albany. He was greeted as he stepped off the train by Archbishop Farley and Mr. O'Keefe and was immediately driven to the latter's residence on the main street of Highland Falls.

When asked what he had done with his secretaries Marucci, Erolo, Satolli and O'Connell, he laughed and said: "I have given them a holiday by letting them go to New York. I have not seen them since I left him at Albany and came on to the city with the Cardinal's nephew, the Rev. Ubaldo Maravelli, pastor of St. Anthony's Church in Sullivan street."

Asked what the party drove to West Point and an informal reception was tendered the Cardinal by Major Carson, the post quartermaster, and the few officials who are at the post command. The Cardinal was served at 5 o'clock at the Officer's Club, of which Mr. O'Keefe is a member.

Mr. O'Keefe is Cardinal Satolli's closest friend in this country, and one of the party "and during the Cardinal's stay as the Papal Delegate, Mr. O'Keefe did much toward helping him settle in the country. He was partly for this service in this matter that Mr. O'Keefe was raised to his present dignity."

Asked as to his plans for the rest of his stay in this country the Cardinal said: "I do not know just what they will be. As I intend sailing on Aug. 8 there is not much time to do anything in particular. The only definite thing in sight is an invitation to spend a few days at Newport as the guest of Miss Annie Leary. This invitation was made by the Cardinal's friend, the Cardinal's nephew, the Rev. Ubaldo Maravelli, pastor of St. Anthony's Church in Sullivan street."

## THE PARNELL FUND.

Protest and Explanation From the Brother of Charles Stewart Parnell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Kindly allow me to express my protest against the following very remarkable story, which I am sure will prove of interest to Irish Americans and Americans.

Some time ago I enclosed a letter from Mr. Edward Dwyer, an Irish New York city, a well known Irish nationalist who is at present on a visit to Ireland, along with a letter from me on the above subject.

I now submit a further letter to you for space in